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ABSTRACT

Information on college enrollments of nonresident aliens is presented, based on the Higher Education General Information Survey. Data on total and nonresident alien enrollments are shown for 1976, 1978, 1980, and 1982 by institutional type and level of enrollment. Enrollment figures for 1976 and 1978 include the 50 states, the District of Columbia and the outlying areas, while those for 1980 and 1982 omit the outlying areas. Total and nonresident alien enrollment by type of institution and student gender are also shown, as are total and nonresident alien enrollments for U.S. colleges by state for 1976 and 1982. In 1976 the nonresident alien enrollment for the 50 states and the District was 218,680; by 1982, it had risen to 331,301, an increase of 52 percent. In 1982 and earlier years, the incidence of enrollment of nonresident aliens was much greater at the graduate than at the undergraduate level. The largest increase in percentage of nonresident alien enrollment, however, was for undergraduates enrolled at four-year colleges other than universities, where enrollment increased 74 percent (from 55,263 to 96,292) between 1976 and 1982. States with the largest nonresident alien students were California, Texas, and New York. (SW)

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March 1985

# Nonresident Alien Enrollments in Higher Education Institutions Continue to Increase

Over 330 thousand nonresident aliens[1] were enrolled in American colleges and universities in the fall of 1982, an increase of 52 percent since the fall of 1976. Nearly 3 out of every 100 students (2.7 percent) enrolled in American colleges and universities in 1982 were nonresident aliens. Some one-third of these students were enrolled at the graduate level, where roughly one out of every eleven students in the fall of 1982 was a nonresident alien.

These are some of the principal findings from an analysis of selected data from the "Fall Enrollment and Compliance Report of Institutions of Higher Education," a survey conducted as part of the Higher Education General Information Survey (HEGIS) program. It was administered in alternate years from 1976 through 1982. This analysis describes enrollment — total and nonresident alien — by State and by type of institution, level of study, and student gender. The HEGIS surveys are essentially universe surveys. In 1982, 97.8 percent of the universe responded, and data were imputed for 62 schools. (Data imputed for non-response accounted for only 1.5 percent of total enrollment reported.)

## Institutional Type and Level of Enrollment

Total and nonresident alien enrollments are shown in tables A and B, respectively, for 1976, 1978, 1980, and 1982 by institutional type and by level of enrollment. Enrollment figures for 1976 and 1978 include the 50 States, the District of Columbia and the outlying areas, while those for 1980 and 1982 omit the outlying areas. As indicated by the last footnote of table B, in 1976 the nonresident alien enrollment for the 50 States and D.C. was 218,680. Six years later, by 1982, it had risen to 331,301, an increase of 52 percent. In comparison, total enrollment increased nearly 13 percent over the same period (excluding outlying areas). In fall 1982, the nonresident alien enrollment in institutions of higher education was 2.7 percent of total enrollment, whereas in fall 1976 it was 2.0 percent of the enrollment. During the 1980 to 1982 period, while overall enrollment shown in table A increased only 2.7 percent (from 12,096,895 to 12,425 780), the enrollment of nonresident aliens shown in table B rose 8.3 percent (from 305,795 to 331,301).

Table C shows that in 1982 as in earlier years the incidence of enrollment of nonresident aliens was substantially greater at the graduate level than at the undergraduate level. In fall 1982 these students represented 9.1 percent of all graduate students versus 2.1 percent of undergraduates. In fall 1976, they were 6.1 percent of all graduate students. In the universities, nonresident aliens comprised 12.5 percent of all graduate students in 1982, when 68,265 were enrolled. This represents a 47 percent increase since 1976 when 46,296 nonresident aliens enrolled as graduate students in American universities. The largest increase in percentage of nonresident alien enrollment, however, was for undergraduates enrolled at 4-year colleges other than universities,[2] where enrollment increased 74 percent (from 55,263 to 96,292) between 1976 and 1982.

## Type of Institution and Student Gender

Total and nonresident alien enrollments by type of institution and student gender are shown in table D. In fall 1982, nonresident aliens comprised 6.2 percent of the

[1] A nonresident alien is defined as a person who is neither a citizen nor a national of the United States and who is in this country on a temporary basis and does not have the right to remain indefinitely.

[2] In this report, institutions of higher education are classified as universities, 4-year institutions other than universities, or 2-year institutions. Universities are institutions which place considerable emphasis on graduate instruction and have at least two professional schools which are not exclusively technological. Four-year institutions, including universities, offer programs extending at least 4 years beyond high school. They comprise all institutions that grant bachelor's or higher degrees or some recognition equivalent to such degrees.

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male enrollment at universities, an increase from 4.3 percent in fall 1976. In 1982 universities also enrolled the largest proportion of female nonresident aliens, where they represented about 2.7 percent of all women students.

Men constituted a strong majority among nonresident alien students in 1982 (70 percent), but they were slightly in the minority (49 percent) when compared to the total enrollment for all U.S. institutions of higher education.

**Enrollment by States**

Total and nonresident alien enrollment figures for U.S. higher education institutions are shown in table E, by State, for 1976 and 1982. The States with the largest enrollments of nonresident aliens during 1982 were California (62,503), Texas (29,009) and New York (26,010). Nonresident aliens constituted the highest percentages of total enrollment in the District of Columbia (11.7) and Oklahoma (4.8). The same was true in 1976, when the District of Columbia and Oklahoma were highest with 9.3 percent and 4.0 percent, respectively.

**For Additional Information**

For additional information about this report, write to Mr. Milton Chorvinsky, National Center for Education Statistics, 1200 19th Street, NW., Washington, D.C. 20208-1605 or phone (202) 254-7351. Inquiries pertaining to the Higher Education General Information Survey should be directed to the Division of Postsecondary and Vocational Education Statistics at the same address or phone (202) 254-3922.

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**Table A. Enrollment in institutions of higher education, by institutional type and level of study: United States, fall 1976 to fall 1982**

| Type of institution | Total | Level of enrollment[1] | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Under-graduate | First-professional | Graduate | Unclassified |
| All institutions | | | | | |
| 1982 | 12,424,780 | 9,620,909 | 278,425 | 1,089,962 | 1,436,484 |
| 1980 | 12,096,895 | 9,267,748 | 277,767 | 1,099,652 | 1,451,728 |
| 1978[2] | 11,391,950[3] | 8,704,560 | 258,496 | 1,085,378 | 1,343,481 |
| 1976[2] | 11,121,426[3] | 8,539,603 | 245,913 | 1,089,290 | 1,242,607 |
| All Universities | | | | | |
| 1982 | 2,883,735 | 2,008,557 | 132,967 | 547,612 | 194,599 |
| 1980 | 2,902,014 | 2,008,551 | 136,747 | 557,042 | 199,674 |
| 1978[2] | 2,804,264[3] | 1,922,896 | 127,600 | 551,483 | 202,284 |
| 1976[2] | 2,804,505[3] | 1,894,088 | 124,464 | 555,493 | 230,460 |
| All other 4-year | | | | | |
| 1982 | 4,770,339 | 3,622,825 | 145,458 | 541,788 | 460,268 |
| 1980 | 4,668,594 | 3,524,810 | 141,020 | 541,880 | 460,884 |
| 1978[2] | 4,522,854[3] | 3,413,260 | 130,765 | 532,647 | 446,178 |
| 1976[2] | 4,400,308[3] | 3,335,488 | 121,449 | 532,995 | 408,075 |
| All 2-year | | | | | |
| 1982 | 4,771,706 | 3,989,527 | 0 | 562 | 781,617 |
| 1980 | 4,526,287 | 3,734,387 | 0 | 730 | 791,170 |
| 1978[2] | 4,064,832[3] | 3,368,404 | 131 | 1,248 | 695,019 |
| 1976[2] | 3,916,613[3] | 3,310,027 | 0 | 802 | 604,072 |

[1] The four levels of enrollment are defined as follows:
*Undergraduate*– students enrolled in a 4- or 5-year bachelor's degree program, in an associate degree program, or in a vocational or technical program that is normally terminal and results in formal recognition below the bachelor's degree.
*First-professional*—students enrolled in a professional school or program requiring at least 2 academic years of work prior to entrance and a total of at least 6 academic years of work to complete the degree program, including both prior-required college work and the professional program itself. The programs include the fields of medicine, law and theology. Students in programs requiring only 4 or 5 years beyond high school were included as undergraduate.
*Graduate*—students who hold a bachelor's or first-professional degree (or its equivalent) and are working toward an advanced degree.
*Unclassified*—students who are not candidates for a degree or another, comparable formal award, although they may be taking courses for credit in regular classes with other students.

[2] Enrollments cited for 1980 and 1982 are for the 50 States and the District of Columbia, only. Enrollments cited for 1976 and 1978 include outlying areas. In 1976, the total enrollment excluding outlying areas was 11,012,137 (see table E).

[3] The totals for undergraduate, first-professional, graduate, and unclassified do not add to the total for all students because a number of institutions were unable to break down their enrollments by those enrollment categories.

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**Table B. Enrollment of nonresident aliens in institutions of higher education, by institutional type and level of study: United States, fall 1976 to fall 1982.**

| Type of institution | Total | Level of enrollment[1] | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Under-graduate | First-professional | Graduate | Unclassified |
| All institutions | | | | | |
| 1982 | 331,301 | 201,058 | 3,083 | 99,140 | 28,020 |
| 1980 | 305,795 | 190,906 | 2,902 | 86,123 | 25,864 |
| 1978[2] | 253,025 | 155,339 | 3,044 | 73,628 | 21,014 |
| 1976[2] | 219,750 | 129,936 | 3,062 | 66,308 | 20,444 |
| All Universities | | | | | |
| 1982 | 131,089 | 54,450 | 1,319 | 68,265 | 7,055 |
| 1980 | 118,484 | 49,636 | 1,539 | 60,022 | 7,287 |
| 1978[2] | 100,553 | 41,405 | 1,540 | 51,395 | 6,213 |
| 1976[2] | 91,619 | 37,275 | 1,505 | 46,296 | 6,543 |
| All other 4-year | | | | | |
| 1982 | 138,714 | 96,292 | 1,764 | 30,870 | 9,788 |
| 1980 | 123,252 | 86,817 | 1,363 | 26,100 | 8,972 |
| 1978[2] | 100,413 | 69,321 | 1,504 | 22,230 | 7,358 |
| 1976[2] | 85,706 | 55,263 | 1,557 | 20,012 | 8,874 |
| All 2-year | | | | | |
| 1982 | 61,498 | 50,316 | 0 | 5 | 11,177 |
| 1980 | 64,059 | 54,453 | 0 | 1 | 9,605 |
| 1978[2] | 52,059 | 44,613 | 0 | 3 | 7,443 |
| 1976[2] | 42,425 | 37,398 | 0 | 0 | 5,027 |

[1] The four levels of enrollment are defined as follows:

*Undergraduate*—students enrolled in a 4- or 5-year bachelor's degree program, in an associate degree program, or in a vocational or technical program that is normally terminal and results in formal recognition below the bachelor's degree.

*First-professional*—students enrolled in a professional school or program requiring at least 2 academic years of work prior to entrance and a total of at least 6 academic years of work to complete the degree program, including both prior-required college work and the professional program itself. The programs include the fields of medicine, law and theology. Students in programs requiring only 4 or 5 years beyond high school were included as undergraduates.

*Graduate*—students who hold a bachelor's or first-professional degree (or its equivalent) and are working toward an advanced degree.

*Unclassified*—students who are not candidates for a degree or another, comparable formal award, although they may be taking courses for credit in regular classes with other students.

[2] Enrollments cited for 1980 and 1982 are for the 50 States and the District of Columbia, only. Enrollments cited for 1976 and 1978 include outlying areas. In 1976, the enrollment of nonresident aliens excluding outlying areas was 218,680 (see table E).

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**Table C. Enrollment of nonresident aliens as a percentage of all students enrolled in institutions of higher education, by institutional type and level of study: United States, fall 1976 to fall 1982**

| Type of institution | Total | Level of enrollment[1] | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Undergraduate | First-professional | Graduate | Unclassified |
| All institutions | Percentage | Percentage | Percentage | Percentage | Percentage |
| 1982 | 2.7 | 2.1 | 1.1 | 9.1 | 2.0 |
| 1980 | 2.5 | 2.1 | 1.0 | 7.8 | 1.8 |
| 1978[2] | 2.2 | 1.8 | 1.2 | 6.8 | 1.6 |
| 1976[2] | 2.0 | 1.5 | 1.2 | 6.1 | 1.6 |
| All Universities | | | | | |
| 1982 | 4.5 | 2.7 | 1.0 | 12.5 | 3.6 |
| 1980 | 4.1 | 2.5 | 1.1 | 10.8 | 3.6 |
| 1978[2] | 3.6 | 2.1 | 1.2 | 9.3 | 3.1 |
| 1976[2] | 3.3 | 2.0 | 1.2 | 8.3 | 2.8 |
| All other 4-year | | | | | |
| 1982 | 2.9 | 2.7 | 1.2 | 5.7 | 2.1 |
| 1980 | 2.6 | 2.5 | 1.0 | 4.8 | 1.9 |
| 1978[2] | 2.2 | 2.0 | 1.2 | 4.2 | 1.6 |
| 1976[2] | 1.9 | 1.7 | 1.3 | 3.8 | 2.2 |
| All 2-year | | | | | |
| 1982 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 0 | 0.9 | 1.4 |
| 1980 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 0 | 0.1 | 1.2 |
| 1978[2] | 1.3 | 1.3 | 0 | 0.2 | 1.1 |
| 1976[2] | 1.1 | 1.1 | 0 | 0 | 0.8 |

[1] The four levels of enrollment are defined as follows:

*Undergraduate*—students enrolled in a 4- or 5-year bachelor's degree program, in an associate degree program, or in a vocational or technical program that is normally terminal and results in formal recognition below the bachelor's degree.

*First-professional*—students enrolled in a professional school or program requiring at least 2 academic years of work prior to entrance and a total of at least 6 academic years of work to complete the degree program, including both prior-required college work and the professional program itself. The programs include the fields of medicine, law and theology. Students in programs requiring only 4 or 5 years beyond high school were included as undergraduates.

*Graduate*—students who hold a bachelor's or first-professional degree (or its equivalent) and are working toward an advanced degree.

*Unclassified*—students who are not candidates for a degree or another, comparable formal award, although they may be taking courses for credit in regular classes with other students.

[2] Enrollments cited for 1980 and 1982 are for the 50 States and the District of Columbia, only. Enrollments cited for 1976 and 1978 include outlying areas.

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**Table D. Total and nonresident alien enrollment in institutions of higher education, by type of institution and student gender: United States: fall 1976 to fall 1982**

| | All institutions | | Universities | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Men | Women | Men | Women |
| Total enrollment | | | | |
| Fall 1982 | 6,031,384 | 6,394,396 | 1,545,948 | 1,337,787 |
| Fall 1976[1] | 5,860,215 | 5,261,211 | 1,581,628 | 1,222,877 |
| Nonresident alien enrollment | | | | |
| Fall 1982 | 230,282 | 101,019 | 95,478 | 35,611 |
| Fall 1976[1] | 154,667 | 65,083 | 68,485 | 23,134 |
| Percent nonresident alien enrollment | | | | |
| Fall 1982 | 3.8 | 1.6 | 6.2 | 2.7 |
| Fall 1976 | 2.6 | 1.2 | 4.3 | 1.9 |

| | Other 4-year institutions | | 2-year institutions | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Men | Women | Men | Women |
| Total enrollment | | | | |
| Fall 1982 | 2,315,274 | 2,455,065 | 2,170,162 | 2,601,544 |
| Fall 1976[1] | 2,284,235 | 2,116,073 | 1,994,352 | 1,922,261 |
| Nonresident alien enrollment | | | | |
| Fall 1982 | 96,621 | 42,093 | 38,183 | 23,315 |
| Fall 1976[1] | 60,010 | 25,696 | 26,172 | 16,253 |
| Percent nonresident alien enrollment | | | | |
| Fall 1982 | 4.2 | 1.7 | 1.8 | 0.9 |
| Fall 1976 | 2.6 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 0.8 |

[1]Fall 1976 enrollments represent the aggregate United States including the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and outlying areas.

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**Table E. Total and nonresident alien enrollment in U.S. institutions of higher education, by State: 50 States and D.C., fall 1976 to fall 1982**

| State | Total enrollment | Fall 1976 nonresident alien total enrollment | Percent of nonresident aliens based on total enrollment | Total enrollment | Fall 1982 nonresident alien total enrollment | Percent of nonresident aliens based on total enrollment |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| United States | 11,012,137[1] | 218,680 | 2.0 | 12,425,780 | 331,301 | 2.7 |
| Alabama | 156,173 | 1,978 | 1.3 | 167,753 | 3,652 | 2.2 |
| Alaska | 18,500 | 3 | 0 | 24,556 | 597 | 2.4 |
| Arizona | 174,687 | 2,708 | 1.6 | 210,683 | 4,237 | 2.0 |
| Arkansas | 67,453 | 647 | 1.0 | 76,972 | 1,591 | 2.1 |
| California | 1,727,671 | 39,915 | 2.3 | 1,842,963 | 62,503 | 3.4 |
| Colorado | 149,455 | 2,255 | 1.5 | 171,821 | 4,536 | 2.6 |
| Connecticut | 145,136 | 1,671 | 1.2 | 162,194 | 3,132 | 1.9 |
| Delaware | 31,182 | 433 | 1.4 | 32,454 | 629 | 1.9 |
| District of Columbia | 80,344 | 7,444 | 9.3 | 82,793 | 9,709 | 11.7 |
| Florida | 345,743 | 6,026 | 1.7 | 436,606 | 14,820 | 3.4 |
| Georgia | 169,643 | 2,676 | 1.6 | 198,367 | 4,558 | 2.3 |
| Hawaii | 47,108 | 1,307 | 2.8 | 51,788 | 2,324 | 4.5 |
| Idaho | 38,439 | 538 | 1.4 | 42,975 | 694 | 1.6 |
| Illinois | 609,242 | 11,005 | 1.8 | 683,969 | 13,036 | 1.9 |
| Indiana | 220,228 | 3,829 | 1.7 | 253,529 | 6,622 | 2.6 |
| Iowa | 120,984 | 2,744 | 2.3 | 147,862 | 4,716 | 3.2 |
| Kansas | 122,143 | 2,961 | 2.4 | 141,661 | 4,652 | 3.3 |
| Kentucky | 128,866 | 1,900 | 1.5 | 144,159 | 2,067 | 1.4 |
| Louisiana | 154,386 | 3,177 | 2.1 | 176,505 | 7,794 | 4.4 |
| Maine | 39,489 | 296 | 0.7 | 47,719 | 196 | 0.4 |
| Maryland | 209,513 | 7,659 | 3.7 | 234,585 | 4,823 | 2.1 |
| Massachusetts | 360,874 | 10,283 | 2.8 | 407,557 | 14,552 | 3.6 |
| Michigan | 469,454 | 10,920 | 2.3 | 508,240 | 11,906 | 2.3 |
| Minnesota | 186,043 | 3,352 | 1.8 | 214,133 | 4,910 | 2.3 |
| Mississippi | 97,703 | 2,860 | 2.9 | 105,932 | 1,294 | 1.2 |
| Missouri | 221,927 | 3,647 | 1.6 | 244,238 | 5,219 | 2.1 |
| Montana | 29,713 | 190 | 0.6 | 36,811 | 768 | 2.1 |
| Nebraska | 77,204 | 665 | 0.9 | 94,390 | 1,836 | 1.9 |
| Nevada | 29,995 | 423 | 1.4 | 42,212 | 473 | 1.1 |
| New Hampshire | 39,373 | 291 | 0.7 | 52,208 | 622 | 1.2 |
| New Jersey | 290,603 | 3,696 | 1.3 | 322,284 | 6,230 | 1.9 |
| New Mexico | 54,435 | 830 | 1.5 | 63,483 | 1,296 | 2.0 |
| New York | 938,890 | 18,267 | 1.9 | 1,012,421 | 26,010 | 2.6 |
| North Carolina | 248,480 | 2,284 | 0.9 | 300,910 | 4,699 | 1.6 |
| North Dakota | 30,187 | 330 | 1.1 | 36,224 | 742 | 2.0 |
| Ohio | 444,913 | 6,345 | 1.4 | 532,361 | 12,039 | 2.3 |
| Oklahoma | 145,196 | 5,791 | 4.0 | 168,186 | 8,121 | 4.8 |
| Oregon | 146,068 | 3,001 | 2.1 | 141,312 | 3,976 | 2.8 |
| Pennsylvania | 473,571 | 5,705 | 1.2 | 529,341 | 9,379 | 1.8 |
| Rhode Island | 59,626 | 766 | 1.3 | 68,351 | 1,292 | 1.9 |
| South Carolina | 121,544 | 809 | 0.7 | 136,727 | 1,721 | 1.3 |
| South Dakota | 30,186 | 297 | 1.0 | 35,074 | 686 | 2.0 |
| Tennessee | 181,346 | 3,020 | 1.7 | 201,806 | 4,491 | 2.2 |
| Texas | 621,155 | 17,566 | 2.8 | 758,839 | 29,009 | 3.8 |
| Utah | 85,682 | 3,113 | 3.6 | 99,431 | 4,343 | 4.4 |
| Vermont | 29,351 | 453 | 1.5 | 30,648 | 564 | 1.8 |
| Virginia | 244,276 | 2,450 | 1.0 | 281,026 | 4,313 | 1.5 |
| Washington | 248,389 | 4,491 | 1.8 | 227,812 | 6,279 | 2.8 |
| West Virginia | 80,156 | 1,280 | 1.6 | 82,891 | 1,448 | 1.7 |
| Wisconsin | 232,729 | 3,644 | 1.6 | 276,176 | 5,310 | 1.9 |
| Wyoming | 19,183 | 484 | 2.5 | 22,713 | 532 | 2.3 |
| U.S. Service Schools | 17,500 | 255 | 1.5 | 60,129 | 353 | 0.6 |

[1]Excludes 109,289 students in outlying areas. The total enrollment including outlying areas was 11,121,426 (see table [illegible]



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